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The period covered by the historical sections is that between the departure of Francisco de Carbajal from Quito and his expeditions against Centeno and Mendoza. He enters into minute details about every act of Carbajal, and places before the reader a most vivid picture of the intrigues constantly going on among the Spaniards. He also furnishes proof that Carbajal and Pedro de Puelles were urging Gonzalo Pizarro to have himself proclaimed monarch of Peru. It was, perhaps, a grave mistake on the part of Gonzalo not to have followed the advice. Under any circumstances he would not have been worse off. As to the picture Gutierrez presents of Carbajal, it is, in this volume, painted by one who saw in the great soldier of Gonzalo Pizarro (for such a qualification cannot be denied to Carbajal) first the chief traitor, next a fiend incarnate, and in both Gutierrez certainly is right. To find a parallel to the career of daily butchery (of Spaniards chiefly) Carbajal followed up to almost the end of his life we must turn to the expedition of Pedro de Ursua of 1560, after the latter had been murdered, and the exceptional monster, Lope de Aguirre, secured control of the "Marañones." Not in vain had Lope de Aguirre served under Carbajal.

It is not to be wondered at if, in this third volume, Gutierrez shows more of a partisan feeling than in the preceding ones. The faithful vassal and the man of ordinary humane feelings could not, without indignation and just wrath, describe the awful doings of an octogenarian, whom age, in addition to a life spent exclusively in wars of all sorts, had converted into a superior killing-machine. Such a one Carbajal had become. He prided himself on it, and his faithfulness to the cause of Gonzalo Pizarro justified in his own eyes the ferocity of his deeds.

It is with something like impatience that we look forward to the remaining two volumes of this highly interesting and valuable work. A. F. B.

**Trois Mois de Campagne au Maroc, Étude Géographique de la région parcourue. Par le Dr. F. Weisgerber.** 44 illustrations. Cartes, Photographies, Dessins. Ernest Leroux, Editeur. Paris, 1904.

Both author and publisher are to be congratulated; the author on having written a book at once timely and instructive on a little-known subject, the publisher on the handsome style in which the work is produced.

After a brief introduction the author divides his work into three parts: The first, from Casablanca to Sokhrat-el-Djeja; the second, the M'halla or imperial camp, the Sultan, the Makhzen or Government, the army and life in camp; the third from Sokhrat-ed-Djeja to Marrakesh. The appendix, usually a sort of scrap-bag in books, is an attractive feature of the volume, being a serious geographical study of the almost unknown region traversed; its orography, hydrography, geology, climate, flora, fauna, and population.

The reader will share the author's astonishment that this large and rich country of Africa, the nearest to Europe, should still be almost a *terra incognita*.

The explanation is found in the political conditions; this vast territory of over 200,000 square miles, with a population of, perhaps, ten millions, being without the cohesion of a European state. The effective authority of the Sultan has never extended over a third of the country, which is divided into *Bled-el-Makhzen*, or country of government, and *Bled-es-Siba*, or country of the unsubdued and roving independent tribes.

The Bled-el-Makhzen consists of the *Gharb* and the *Houz*, the ancient kingdoms of Fez and Marrakesh, comprising the greater part of the region between the

Atlas and the Ocean. The plains and cities, above all, recognize the Sultan as political and religious chief, and pay tribute.

The Bled-es-Siba consists of the Rif coast range, the Jebala, the wooded mountainous region of Braber, south of Fez and Mequinez, and thrust in like a wedge between the Gharb and the Houz, almost reaching the sea near Rabat, and, finally, the Atlas chain and the vast regions of the desert beyond. This immense territory is peopled by independent tribes, some of which recognize the Sultan as *imam* or sovereign pontiff, and send him presents on the occasion of Mussulman fêtes. The greater number, however, refuse to acknowledge him as their spiritual head, and no one tribe admits his temporal sovereignty.

Even where the Sultan reigns as autocrat revolts are not rare. The cause of the insurrection is nearly always the same; the exactions and injustices committed by the *Caïds*, or Governors, who, having purchased their posts, *squeeze* their protégés. The exasperated tribes refuse to pay the tax and rebel, with the result that troops invade their territory, pillage and destroy and cut off heads. When the insurrection is serious the Sultan, accompanied by his Court, leads his army against the rebels.

Dr. Weisgerber believes that Morocco will not be able to recover herself. The events of the past two years have left the Sultan in a precarious position. In the north the insurrection of Bir Hamara controls the Rif and the northern Braber. The communications of Fez with Tafilelt are severed; the Jebala make incursions into the plain; the Western Braber infest the region of the Gharb and the approaches to Mequinez, Sale, and Rabat; and there are serious risings in the Sus. On all sides the independent tribes are pressing upon the "country of government." If Morocco is to be saved the power of the Sultan must be supported from without, and the author believes that the task will necessarily devolve upon France.

The occasion of Dr. Weisgerber's journey was the serious illness of the Grand Vizier in the camp at Sokhrat-ed-Djeja. There was no physician in the Sherifian army, and Dr. Weisgerber was summoned to attend the illustrious patient.

Casablanca, the starting-point of the journey, lies midway between Cape Spartel and Mogador. It is a purely commercial town, with narrow streets and with no striking monument.

In three days the Sultan's camp was reached, and there Dr. Weisgerber remained for three weeks. The time was January, 1898; the rains were incessant, and the cold was very great. The army had occupied the ground for two months, and it was a foul quagmire. The troops had ravaged the country. The animals, and especially the camels, were dying for want of pasture, and where they fell there they lay. Dr. Weisgerber, wandering one day by the brook which flowed past the camp, found it choked with dead bodies, and saw the water-carriers quietly filling their skins from the stream below the obstruction.

When the campaign opened the Government paid eight dollars for a prisoner and four dollars for the head of a rebel; in January the rates had fallen to two dollars and one dollar. Occasionally a party returned from a raid in the mountains bringing prisoners and cattle and carrying on bayonets the heads of victims, to be salted and distributed throughout the empire by way of warning to the ill-disposed. The captured slaves—and sometimes also free women and children—were led through the camp and sold to the highest bidder.

The fate of the other prisoners in such cases is miserable enough. They are kept for a time in the camp, until it is found that they cannot or will not pay the price of their ransom, and then they are sent to the prisons of Marrakesh, Moga-

dor, or Rabat, where they are shut up without air and without light till their ransom is paid or they perish.

Dr. Weisgerber saw six hundred of these unhappy beings, each with an iron collar fastened to a long chain which bound the victims together, with about twenty inches space between them. That they may be inspected more easily, they are forced to keep themselves crouched in an enormous spiral, and so closely huddled one upon another that they can only move in a body. They are poorly clothed, and some are quite naked, and so they lie in the mud and the rain and the cold wind. There were children among them. They are fed on cakes of barley meal, and once a day the bodies of those that succumb are removed from the chain. When Dr. Weisgerber first arrived at the camp the deaths among the prisoners numbered ten a day; in the last four days of his stay there were a hundred deaths.

By the last week in January the camp broke up. The district was pacified; the taxes and the war contributions had been levied, the country was devastated, and the inhabitants were scattered and reduced to misery.

The day of the departure Dr. Weisgerber stationed himself, with his attendants, on a little eminence, to see the march of the army. The white tents disappeared as by enchantment, the great imperial tent standing alone for a time. At last this was struck and packed on mules, and the disorderly multitude began to move; camels and mules, the Sultan's horses led by slaves, infantry soldiers, chains of twenty and thirty prisoners, horsemen with long guns, negresses riding astride on mules, and then the Sultan's harem, surrounded by a guard of eunuchs armed to the teeth and crying: "Room for the wives of our lord!"

Behind the harem a troop of horsemen and standard-bearers preceded the Sultan, who wore a snow-white burnoose and rode a black horse, with trappings of green and gold. An attendant followed, holding above the Sultan's head an enormous red silk parasol. The Grand Vizier rode near the Sultan, and then came a closed litter covered with leather and borne by richly-caparisoned mules. Four magnificent horses, saddled and bridled, were led by grooms; after these came the dignitaries of the Court, the military band, and an escort of the Sultan's black bodyguard.

It is something to have seen the simple methods of government in operation in Morocco.

CH-L.

**Japan. Nach Reisen und Studien im Auftrage der Königlich Preussischen Regierung dargestellt von J. J. Rein, Professor der Geographie an der Universität Bonn.** Erster Band: Natur und Volk des Mikadoreiches. Zweite, neu bearbeitete Auflage. Mit 2 Abbildungen im Text, 26 Tafeln und 4 Karten. Leipzig: Verlag von Wilhelm Engelmann, 1905.

In few parts of the world have the last decades brought about so many vital changes as in the empire of the Mikado. This second edition of Professor Rein's Japan, long recognized as authoritative, has therefore been greatly enlarged, partly rewritten, and in many parts become almost a new book. In its new form it is again the most complete, reliable, never-failing reference book on the country and its people, from the legendary creation of the islands to the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war. The first volume, which has just been published, is the more strictly geographical one, while the second deals with the commercial and economic conditions of the country. It is impossible, of course, in a mere review of such a book to do more than pick out at random points which seem